



# Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program



## FACT SHEET

*This fact sheet provides information about the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program sites.  
When remedial action for a site is complete, the site will be managed under the  
U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management.*

### Background

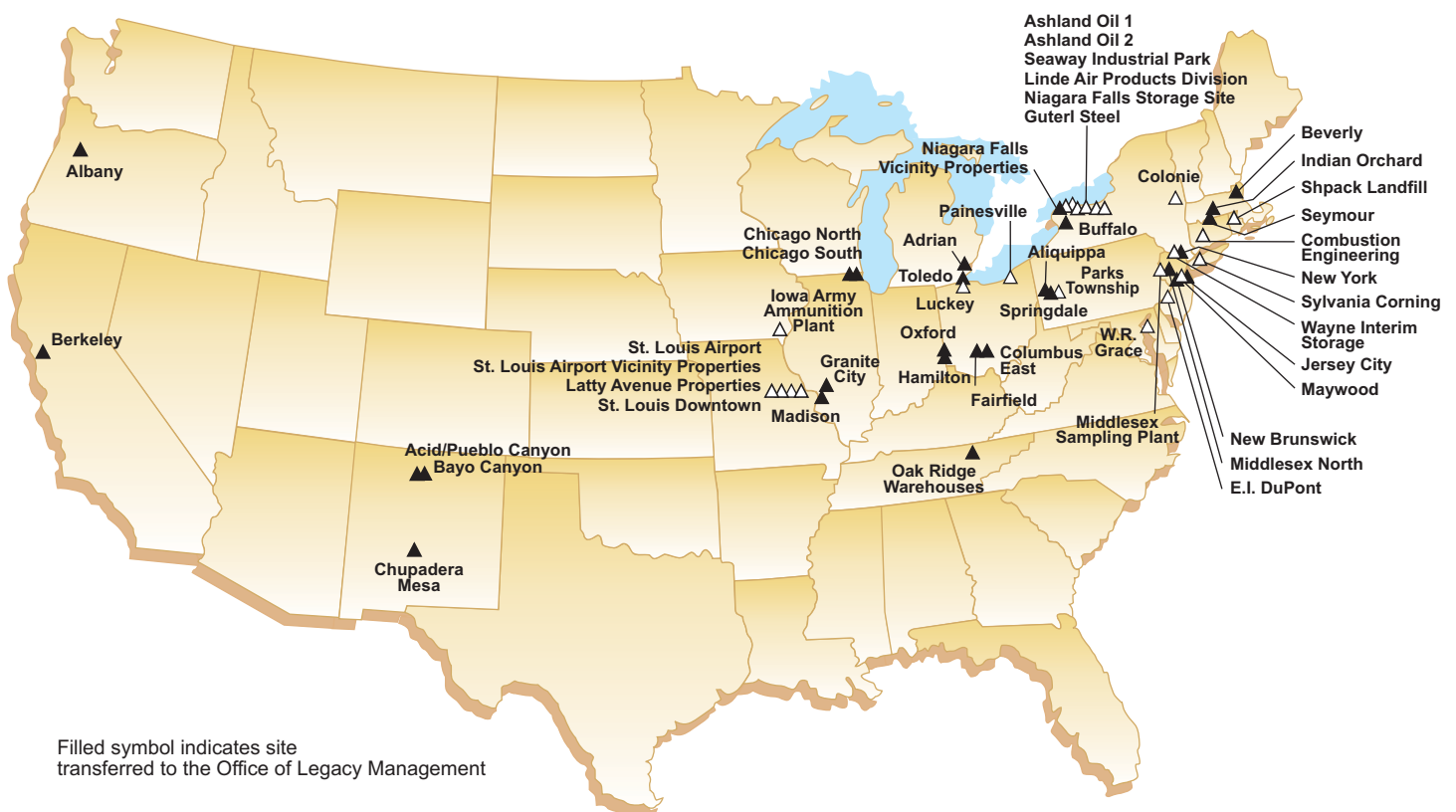
The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in March 1974 to evaluate radioactive contamination at sites where work was performed to develop the nation's nuclear weapons and early atomic energy program.

In August 1942, the U.S. Army directed the Manhattan Engineer District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to manage development of the technology and production facilities for the first atomic weapons. In August 1946, President Truman signed the Atomic Energy Act, which created the civilian AEC. Congress abolished the Manhattan Engineer District on January 1, 1947, and transferred responsibility for the atomic weapons program to the newly formed AEC.

Through the 1960s, AEC employed contractors at many sites throughout the United States to supply materials and services. Activities included processing and storing

uranium and thorium ores and other radioactive materials for the nuclear weapons program, performing metallurgical research, and providing production and machining services. Although most of the sites were cleaned up to guidelines that were in effect at the time, more stringent standards have been put into effect since then. AEC identified a need to reexamine the sites in the early 1970s to evaluate potential risks to human health and the environment where levels of radioactive contamination might exceed the new standards.

In 1977, administration and execution of FUSRAP was assumed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), whose initial task was to identify potential FUSRAP sites for cleanup. After reviewing records and radiometric surveys for more than 600 sites connected with the nuclear weapons program, DOE identified 46 sites that required cleanup. Limited cleanup began in 1979, and major remedial action was under way in 1981. Between 1981 and 1997, DOE remediated 25 of the 46 sites.



Filled symbol indicates site  
transferred to the Office of Legacy Management

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Congress transferred responsibility for FUSRAP site characterization and remediation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1997 as part of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998. The Corps of Engineers is remediating the remaining sites under the framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the National Contingency Plan.

A 1999 Memorandum of Understanding between the Corps of Engineers and DOE defined the roles of each agency in administering and executing FUSRAP. DOE assumed responsibility for the 25 sites cleaned up between 1981 and 1997 and, beginning in 2004, the DOE Office of Legacy Management is responsible for surveillance, operation, and maintenance of the sites, including monitoring and enforcement of any institutional controls imposed on the sites. Institutional controls typically

depend on some legal order such as zoning ordinances, laws, and deed restrictions to protect public health and the environment from hazardous substances left in place at a site or to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

The Corps of Engineers assumed responsibility for cleanup of the remaining 21 of the 46 sites that DOE identified in the original assessment. The Corps of Engineers retains responsibility for surveillance, operation, and maintenance at a site for 2 years after site closeout, defined as the completion of cleanup and publication of notice in accordance with the provisions of CERCLA, the National Contingency Plan, and Corps of Engineers procedures. Beginning 2 years after site closeout, DOE assumes responsibility for the site, including monitoring and enforcement of any institutional controls imposed on the site.

## **Completed FUSRAP Sites Assigned to DOE Office of Legacy Management**

Acid/Pueblo Canyon Site Los Alamos, New Mexico	Chicago South, Illinois, Site	New Brunswick, New Jersey, Site
Adrian, Michigan, Site	Chupadera Mesa Site White Sands, New Mexico	New York Site, New York, Site
Albany, Oregon, Site	Columbus East, Ohio, Site	Niagara Falls Vicinity Properties Site Lewiston, New York
Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, Site	Fairfield, Ohio, Site	Oak Ridge Warehouses, Tennessee, Site
Bayo Canyon Site Los Alamos, New Mexico	Granite City, Illinois, Site	Oxford, Ohio, Site
Berkeley, California, Site	Hamilton, Ohio, Site	Seymour, Connecticut, Site
Beverly, Massachusetts, Site	Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, Site	Springdale, Pennsylvania, Site
Buffalo, New York, Site	Jersey City, New Jersey, Site	Toledo, Ohio, Site
Chicago North, Illinois, Site	Madison, Illinois, Site	
	Middlesex North, New Jersey, Site	

## **Active FUSRAP Sites\* Assigned to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

Ashland Oil 1 Site Tonawanda, New York	Linde Air Products Division Site Tonawanda, New York	St. Louis Downtown Site St. Louis, Missouri
Ashland Oil 2 Site Tonawanda, New York	Luckey, Ohio, Site	Seaway Industrial Park Site Tonawanda, New York
Colonie Site Colonie, New York	Maywood, New Jersey, Site	Shpack Landfill Site Norton, Massachusetts
Combustion Engineering Site Windsor, Connecticut	Middlesex Sampling Plant Site Middlesex, New Jersey	Sylvania Corning Site Hicksville, New York
E.I. DuPont Site Deepwater, New Jersey	Niagara Falls Storage Site Lewiston, New York	Wayne Interim Storage Site Wayne, New Jersey
Guterl Steel Site Lockport, New York	Painesville, Ohio, Site	W.R. Grace Co. Site Curtis Bay, Maryland
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant Burlington, Iowa	Parks Township Shallow Land Disposal Area Apollo, Pennsylvania	
Latty Avenue Properties Site Hazelwood, Missouri	St. Louis Airport Site St. Louis, Missouri	
	St. Louis Airport Vicinity Properties Site Hazelwood and Berkeley, Missouri	

\*Additional sites may be added

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## Potential New Sites

After further research, DOE identified several additional sites that are potential candidates for remediation under FUSRAP. DOE has referred these sites to the Corps of Engineers, that will perform preliminary assessments to evaluate contaminant levels. The Corps of Engineers will propose that sites be added to the program where risks or contaminant levels exceed current screening standards and where the Federal Government is a potentially responsible party. Congress may also designate a site for remediation under FUSRAP. Since 1997, four additional sites have been added to FUSRAP.

## Current Status

DOE is responsible for the 25 sites that were completed before 1999. Since then, the Corps of Engineers has completed two additional sites—the Buffalo Site in Buffalo, New York, and the Madison Site in Madison, Illinois—and has transferred responsibility for those sites to DOE as well. The Corps of Engineers currently is responsible for remediation of the remaining sites.

The Corps of Engineers is also performing additional assessment work at the New Brunswick Site in New Jersey. In accordance with the 1997 legislation and the 1999 Memorandum of Understanding, if additional assessment or remedial action is required for a site that has been transferred to DOE for long-term surveillance and maintenance, the Corps of Engineers will perform the additional work.

## Legacy Management Activities

DOE remediated most of the FUSRAP sites to a condition that allows unrestricted use of the site following cleanup. These sites pose no risk for any possible future land use, including subsistence farming. The subsistence farming land-use scenario is the most restrictive because it assumes that humans living on the property will consume food that is produced on the property. Contaminants must be removed to the point that possible routes of exposure (ingestion, direct exposure, and inhalation) present no risk to human health. For these sites, DOE long-term surveillance and maintenance activities consist of managing site records so future custodians may readily answer questions or concerns about the site and responding to questions or concerns from stakeholders.

At some sites, residual contaminants were left in place, and some site uses must be restricted. At these locations, DOE will monitor land use to ensure protection of human health and the environment. DOE will conduct site surveillance and monitoring activities in accordance with approved site-specific plans. Activities may include site inspections and reporting, maintenance of access controls, environmental monitoring, records and data management, and responses to stakeholder concerns.

Regulatory requirements are described in site documents available on the DOE Legacy Management website at <http://www.LM.doe.gov>.

DOE will manage the FUSRAP Considered Sites Database to provide public access to information about all the sites that were evaluated during the search for potential FUSRAP sites. This information documents eligibility determinations and characterization, remediation, verification, and certification activities for all FUSRAP sites. The Considered Sites Database is available to the public online at <http://csd.gjo.doe.gov/index.cfm>.

## Resources

*2001 Report to Congress on Long-Term Stewardship*  
[http://www.LM.doe.gov/documents/3\\_pro\\_doc/lts\\_study/rpt\\_to\\_congress\\_vol\\_1.pdf](http://www.LM.doe.gov/documents/3_pro_doc/lts_study/rpt_to_congress_vol_1.pdf)

Considered Sites Database  
<http://csd.gjo.doe.gov/index.cfm>

DOE Legacy Management website  
<http://www.LM.doe.gov/>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website  
<http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fusrap/fusrap.html>

## Contacts

For more information about FUSRAP, contact

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